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[670]

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,326. 號六千三百六十一第 日六十月七年二統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1910. 大拜禮 號十二月八年十一百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a34-1]

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[a1472]

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**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

[a723]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
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11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

[a76]

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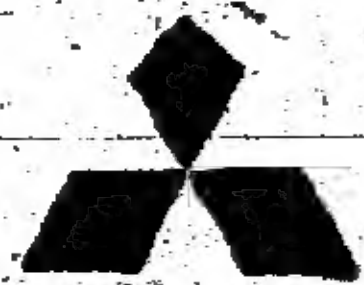
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Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products  
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[a1135]

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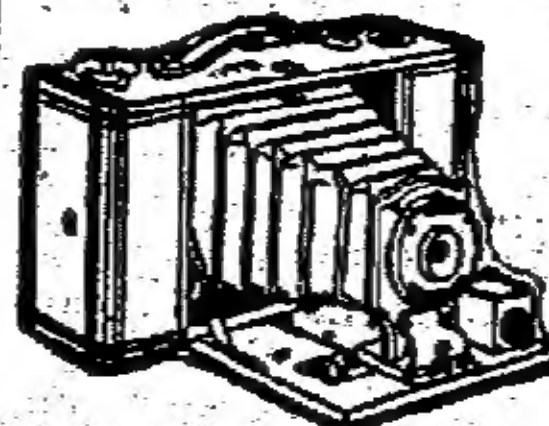
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CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES

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[1134-2]

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[a939]

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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a858]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.

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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

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REASONABLE RATES.

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[a1623]

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ment and most strict supervision as to

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for

a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to

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both these centres.

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[a213]

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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 20TH, 1910.

We are all familiar with the aphorism that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Its applicability to the reports once more current that the Chinese Government is resolved to reform the currency of the Empire scarcely needs to be pointed out. Nothing could be more definite than the promise given by the Chinese Government eight years ago, and embodied in the Mackay Treaty, that the necessary steps would be taken to provide a uniform national currency, but the undertaking has not as yet assumed any tangible shape. It is true that in 1905 an Imperial Decree was published sanctioning the immediate introduction of a "uniform silver currency" with a coin of the weight and value of the Kuping tael as its standard unit, and with fractional coins of five mace, two mace and one mace, respectively; but in the rules the cardinal principle that the coin must be intrinsically worth its nominal value was disregarded, and the Imperial Decree for all practical purposes has remained a dead letter. Dr. Jenks, the expert lent to China by the American Government, after a very thorough investigation of the chaotic currency conditions in China, recommended a monetary system on what is called the gold exchange basis, rather than the gold basis. Dr. Jenks in a recently published book explains that while a country having a gold basis has gold coins in regular circulation, with silver, copper, and nickel coins representing fractional parts of the gold standard

coin, a country that has a gold exchange system, such as the Philippines, India, or the Straits Settlements, does not coin gold, but has instead a standard silver coin circulated on a fixed parity with gold. In both cases the silver or subsidiary coin is not worth its face value as bullion, but is a token representing an aliquot part of a fixed gold standard, the only difference being that the gold coin is real in the one case and fictitious in the other. This system of gold exchange is held to be the most advantageous in a country that is accustomed to the use of silver, and particularly where the standard of living is low and transactions on a small scale are numerous. Its advantage over the silver basis is that the value of the coinage does not fluctuate, while, on the other hand, there being no gold coinage, as in a purely gold standard country, the gold reserve for the maintenance of the silver parity will be absolutely under the control of the Government.

The Chinese statesmen who have given the subject their attention appear to have unanimously advocated beginning with a silver currency, but always with the hope of one day putting it on a gold basis. They have differed only on the question as to whether the unit should be the tael or the dollar. At different times both have been officially adopted. The Board of Finance a few years ago had a national dollar coined as "an experiment," the intention being to make use of this coin temporarily as being "known to the people and easy to establish," but there was a revolt against the dollar as being offensive to the national dignity. Why could not China, it was asked, have a distinct coin of her own, instead of adopting a coin which was foisted upon the country by foreigners? "We cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others," said the Government Council two years ago in a memorial to the Throne, in which this was insisted upon as "a fundamental principle." Really the question as to whether the unit be the tael or the dollar interests the outside world but little; what the tidal relations of China, not only with the outside world, but within her own wide borders, demands is a uniform national coinage, and the sooner that coinage can be placed on a gold basis the better it will be for everybody. What is wanted is the strong man able and determined to implement the promise made to the Powers by the Chinese Government. Surely with TANG SHAO-TI and SHENG KUNG-PAO now in the Government we may expect this question to make substantial progress. Both recognise the urgency of the reform, and the news our Peking correspondent telegraphed yesterday that SHENG KUNG-PAO, the new Vice-President of the Board of Communications, has expressed confidence in his ability to institute a uniform national currency, insisting at the same time that it must be on a gold basis, and our correspondent's further statement that the Government is apparently ready to support his efforts, is distinctly interesting and very welcome news. When it is known how the Government propose to obtain the necessary funds to undertake the reform, we shall be in a better position to judge what chance the project has of materialising. Meanwhile it is of interest to mention that SHENG KUNG-PAO is a decided advocate of foreign loans for remunerative enterprise in China. According to reports in the Chinese Press, His Excellency has been having earnest conferences on the subject lately with the PRINCE ROBERT, and it is not unlikely that he has already a well-considered plan for procuring the funds needed to place a uniform national currency on a gold basis.

Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are reminded of the meeting which takes place at noon to-day in the City Hall.

It is understood that the railway will be opened on October 1st, by which time it is expected the carriages will be completed.

A sensation was created in commercial circles yesterday by the report that a local shroff had disappeared, involving a sum of about \$60,000.

Capt. L. J. Stenhouse, Royal Garrison Artillery, from No. 22 Company at Choburn, has been appointed Armament Officer, Hongkong.

Touche's subject of the roasting and grinding of coffee in Hongkong, we are asked to mention Messrs. H. Buttner & Son in this connection, lest it should be thought that they had ceased to roast and grind the delectable bean. For further information we refer the reader to the firm's advt. on page 4.

Major Claudio L. da Silva, of the Macao Infantry, now on the retired list, has been decorated with the Military Order of Avis, for services rendered during his long stay at Timor. Capt. Silva is now residing in Hongkong with his family. Previous to joining the military service at Macao in former years, he was a resident of Hongkong.

Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard have decided to return to Hongkong via Siberia. They are expected to arrive here on or about October 24th.

His many friends in the Colony will be pleased to learn that Captain Mitchell-Taylor has completely recovered from the operation he underwent at home shortly after his arrival. The popular A.D.C. leaves London for Hongkong by the s.s. *Nemur* on September 10th, and is expected to arrive here about the same time as His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard.

We are asked to state in connection with the tribute to be paid to the late Colonel Macquie, at Macao on the 28th instant, that the funeral cortege will leave the St. Catharine at 5.30 p.m. instead of the Military Hospital, as previously announced. We understand that arrangements are being made to have a late boat, leaving Macao after 5 p.m., for the convenience of the Hongkong residents attending the ceremony.

The premises of the Dallas Horse Repository Ltd., at Shanghai are advertised for sale, and last Monday morning an endeavour was made to have the sale stopped. The application, which came before H. B. M.'s Court, was made on behalf of the receiver by Mr. Montagu Harris, who asked for a stay of execution in the matter of the sale. The application was not entertained.

A report on the London tea market, to be published by yesterday's mail, says:—"Buyers have bought freely of fine and finest Keemun and Kintocks, both on the spot and to arrive, as it is generally considered that the supply of choice qualities will be extremely small. In medium teas a moderate extent of business is reported out of the recent arrivals. The s.s. *Idomenus*, with the first shipment of fine Souchong, Panyong, the Souchong, is just to hand. At this week's auctions 533 packages were offered to sale."

An application for the extradition to China of Wan Chan Hung on a charge of complicity in a robbery at the Chun A Tsai village, Heung-shan, on 12th August, 1909, was made by Mr. H. L. Denny, junr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, to Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. Defendant stands charged with stealing a quantity of property and kidnapping a boy whom he sold in Macao for \$300. Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

Commissioner Elliott of Manila has devised a scheme for bringing to Manila the various members of the Dollar tourist party, which is composed of representatives of the most influential and largest commercial and industrial bodies on the Pacific Coast. This party will arrive in the Orient in September and will be the guests, primarily, of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, but will also visit other Chinese and possibly Japanese coast ports. The scheme is to send the coastguard ship *Rial* to Hongkong, where she will be docked in the ordinary course. She will carry an exhibition of Philippine products and probably return with a cargo of coal.

The American Consul-General at Singapore, in reporting on opportunities in Malaysia for rubber-growing enterprises, records an instance to show how the investing public is sometimes taken in. According to this an estate was sold to promoters for \$150,000, and the syndicate got a planter who knew the estate to put a flotation value on it. He named \$250,000, but the promoters were not satisfied. Another expert examined and reported. His price was \$350,000. British and American gold was pouring into the country and the get-rich-quick spirit was born. Still another expert was called in. He was told of the former valuations, and that they were unsatisfactory. He valued the estate at \$500,000. Just at this time rubber took a big jump in the London and New York markets, and another expert was asked to report. He placed the flotation price at \$750,000, and the syndicate, to have round numbers, made it an even \$800,000, and floated it at this price. People fought for the stock, the share issue was over-subscribed, and many immediately sold at a good advance. All this was done within a few months without the slightest improvement on the property except the natural growth of the few hundred acres of Para plants which had recently been planted.

## A DESPERATE PORTUGUESE SAILOR.

A Portuguese sailor from the cruiser *San Gabriel* was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with assaulting Sergeant Baker of the local police. From the evidence adduced it appears that the defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, was walking along Arsenal Street on Thursday night with a shipmate, when they met two countrymen who were teaming on a merchant vessel. The blue-jackets and the men of the mercantile marine quarrelled, and in the fight the defendant drew a knife, cut one of his opponents across the arm, and stabbed the other in the back. At this stage of the fight Sergeant Baker appeared on the scene and arrested the defendant, while his shipmate was arrested by a lukung, and the other two sailors accompanied the police to the Wanchai Station. All the way from Arsenal Street to Ship Street the defendant struggled desperately with the sergeant, and when he found he could not loosen the grip of the policeman he deliberately tripped him up on the tram line, just as a car was approaching. The sergeant promptly rolled off the line, and Constable Sullivan, who arrived at the time, stopped the approaching car. Defendant was again arrested, and was taken with the rest of the party to the Police Station. There the merchant seamen refused to proceed against the offender, but Sergeant Baker laid a charge of assault against the defendant. His friend, who accompanied him quietly, was discharged. After hearing the evidence His Worship fined the defendant \$15, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Projected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinances, 1894.]

REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

## CANADA AND EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS.

LONDON, August 18th.  
The "Times" correspondent at Toronto reports that a deputation of Labour Unions at Vancouver have asked Sir Wilfred Laurier to raise the poll tax on Chinese from \$1,000 (gold), and have urged that all legislation henceforth should tend to the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Sir Wilfred Laurier replied that the Government were forced to consider the diplomatic phase of the relations and the general welfare of Canada, besides the peculiar labour requirements of British Columbia.

## RELIGIOUS FEUDS IN CRETE.

A CHRISTIAN BURNED ALIVE.

LONDON, August 19th.  
The hostility between the Christians and Mussulmans in Crete is becoming more acute.

Several assaults and outrages have occurred at Retimo, Suda and Candia. A Christian property owner in Candia has been burnt alive.

The Christians are endeavouring to organise a boycott of the Mussulmans.

[FROM THE "CABLENEWS-AMERICAN"]  
MR. ROOSEVELT AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

The political theme of the hour is the apparent progress of Theodore Roosevelt toward the camp of the Insurgents. For some time after his arrival from Europe it was believed that he would act as peacemaker between the factions of the Party, but of late a change has been noted in his attitude and even in his utterances and writings. The public is now expecting Mr. Roosevelt to openly espouse insurgency in the very near future.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS"]

## CHINA'S NAVY.

PEKING, August 15th.

The Mitsui Bishi Kaisha has received a contract from China for a gunboat of 780 tons and a speed of thirteen knots and a half. The Japanese expect further orders. The Germans are negotiating for orders for four small gunboats and the Americans for one cruiser.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 15th.

The following are the results of the cricket matches played on August 11, 12 and 13:—

Kent beat Gloucestershire at Cheltenham by an innings and 242 runs; Lancashire beat Hampshire at Southampton by five wickets; Middlesex beat Sussex by an innings and 105 runs; Worcestershire beat Somersetshire at Taunton by 235 runs and the match between Surrey and Yorkshire at the Oval was abandoned.

## RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 15th.

Thirty-two persons have been killed and fifty-five were injured by a collision between an excursion and a goods train at Saujon in the Department of the Charente Inferieure, in the South of France.

The first two coaches of the excursion train, which were full of a party from a girls' school, were splintered and the occupants mangled.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer is inclined to fall over N. China. It has risen slightly over Japan and Annam.

The high pressure area covers E. Japan, and pressure is relatively low over the interior of China.

Gradients continue slight in the South and light variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (S.W. or variable winds, light; fair.

Formosa Channel. (Variable winds, light.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka. (Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. (Same as No. 1.

## WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

## MISCELLANEOUS BIRDS.

Before proceeding to deal with duck, curlew, greenshank, etc., all of whom are more or less aquatic, there are a few rarer land birds which deserve mention, and incidentally, a place in the sportsman's bag. These will be dealt with collectively in this article, and their haunts, etc., briefly described. Few sportsmen will, I think, take the trouble to find these birds individually, although all or either of them may be met with in a day's shoot. These rarer birds, then, are the woodcock, water-rail, water-hen, dabchick and swamp fowl—the last named being the rarest of all. With the exception of the water-hen they are all migratory, the months of October-November witnessing their arrival. The first of these, the woodcock, is found throughout the New Territory generally, or wherever the conditions are favourable. Being allied to the snipe family they favour damp and moist—even marshy—places, and they are certainly never found far from water holes and streams. Most villages of any size have in their proximity a clump of trees and bushes—the latter dense, dark, and moisture laden—in which woodcock are generally found—one might almost say invariably, and overgrown walls and ruins seem to add to their attraction.

In every district of the New Territory there are irrigation ditches skirting the foothills, often neglected and choked with wild undergrowth; also there are erstwhile cultivated fields, now overgrown in the same manner, and developed into more marshes. In all such places will woodcock be found, but they have generally such a maze of channels to run in that they are very hard to flush. The hillier parts of the New Territory have everywhere steamy ending in, or passing through, small bogs and marshes, sometimes the scene of former cultivation, but more often natural marsh, and here, if there be not too much water, one will often come across a brace of woodcock.

There are such places in the Fa Heung Lo and Lung Shui valleys lying between Castle Peak and Ling Kiu Tan, along the coast behind the Nim Wan and Tai Shui Han villages, and also in the Tai Lam Chung and Tsun Wan valleys. Further north there are woodcock in the Mai Po valley, San Tin, and also in the swampy valley running into the hills from the eastern end of Kiu Tung village, San Tin. Other good spots are to be found along the base of the hills surrounding the Tsui Kang and Lung Kwat Tai valleys, and in some waste, marshy fields, among the hills separating the Sheung Shui and Luk Yen districts. The whole of the mountainous eastern and south-eastern portions of the New Territory is favourable for woodcock, and if such places as are described be searched, the sportsman doing so will not be disappointed.

The water-rail is also very much akin to the woodcock in its love of boggy, marshy places, although with this difference, that it likes less cover, and is not found in village tree clumps, or in high lying marshes. They prefer open marshy ground, with just sufficient marsh growth to cover the little runnels in which they feed. The two large bogs to the west of Ho Sheung Heung village, Sheung Shui, the large bog to the south of Ping Kong, Fan Ling, and the bog at the eastern end of Kiu Tung, San Tin, are among the best water-rail haunts of the New Territory, but they will be found in odd couples anywhere when the conditions described prevail. Incidentally, and in passing, it may be observed that the bogs named are the haunts of "winter" snipe, painted snipe, and sometimes—in wet winters—golden plover. The water-rail, like the woodcock, is extremely hard to flush, and even good dogs are often greatly puzzled by their tactics. Being rather weak in flight they much prefer hiding in the runnels to taking wing, doubling and twisting in a manner often expending to both man and dog. Their colour is a dingy brown on the back, with grey throat and in size are about midway between a jacksnipe and woodcock. Their flesh is dark coloured, and resembles that of the snipe in flavour. They are, however, by no means numerous, and one is lucky to get three or four brace. The water-hen or moor-hen, which may now be described in turn, is known to everyone with a knowledge of the New Territory, or of the country in general. They are always to be found along the bush-lined banks of streams, or wherever water and jungle growth are together. They are indigenous to South China, but are less numerous than might be supposed, owing to the ravages of vermin. The female bird builds her nest in some thick, impenetrable bush overhanging water—the eggs being four in number. The general appearance of the birds is greenish-black on the upper part of the body, with white throat and neck and rusty red in the covert. Although expert swimmers and divers they are not web-footed; also they rarely indulge in lengthy flights, and, being hard to flush, getting them is greatly a matter of luck. They are most numerous in the Pat Heung, Tsai Kang, Lung Kwat Tan and Tai Po valleys. The dabchick—a small grebe which arrives here about November—is found in all streams of any size, such as the Sham Chun River and its tributaries, the Sheung Shui and Tsai Kang streams, also in the creeks running inland to Ping Shan, Wang Chau and Kam Tin, and in the fishponds of Ping Shan, Wang Chau and Lung. They are expert swimmers and divers, but are incapable of walking on dry land, their legs and feet having in the course of generations degenerated into mere flippers—trifling shaped. When startled they at once dive, re-appearing some distance up or down stream, when they generally take to flight. In the distance they look like small teal, but closer examination shows their utter dissimilarity. They are smaller than teal, and have pointed beaks, their plumage being

mouse-coloured, with silver-grey throat and breast. Their flesh is rather rank, but improves if hung for 48 hours, while the Chinese—whose name for them is "Mei Tai"—consider their flesh a great delicacy.

Coming to the swamp fowl, the writer must confess to long being in ignorance of their real name, and it was entirely as the result of a chance visit to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, that enlightenment came. They are strange looking birds about the size of a duck, having very dark-green—almost black—plumage. On their heads is a curious red wattle gradually rising from the beak and ending in a sort of knob on top. They have legs similar to those of an ordinary domestic hen, the feet being large and adapted for wading. I believe their natural habitat is Western China and Burma, and that they only visit here during the months of July August and September. They frequent paddy fields inclined to be marshy, such as obtain along the banks of the Sham Chun River and other large streams, and are always found in pairs. Their flesh is well flavoured, and it is a pity they are not more numerous, but, as it is, they are seldom seen, and few sportsmen know anything about them. "SPORTSMAN".

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 19th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING JUSTICE JUDGE).

## A SMALL CLAIM.

The Oriental Brewery Company, Limited, brought action against J. Lafferty for \$8.44. Mr. Davidson, from the office of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. Davidson—Defendant is not here.

His Lordship—Has he been served? Mr. Davidson—Yes, my Lord. I presume so.

His Lordship—Yes. Personal service, I see. Mr. Davidson—This is Mr. Wilson's case. Perhaps you will allow him to prove it in Chambers to-morrow.

His Lordship—Can't he attend later? Mr. Davidson—Perhaps your Lordship will allow it to stand over for a week if Mr. Wilson does not attend this morning.

His Lordship consented.

## LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST.

Prem Singh claimed \$137 from L. R. Avilla, being money lent. Mr. Holmes appeared for defendant.

Plaintiff said he lent \$110 to defendant. The latter gave him a promissory note for \$100 and an I. O. U. for \$10.

Mr. Holmes—I admit the promissory note for \$100 and the I.O.U. for \$10. I am only disputing the interest. (To plaintiff)—How do you claim interest?

Plaintiff—Three dollars per month for nine months.

Mr. Holmes—Your document says nothing about interest.

Plaintiff—He agreed to pay that.

His Lordship—Was it a verbal agreement?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Holmes—Are you suing on the promissory note?

Plaintiff—Yes.

His Lordship—Is the \$27 interest on the promissory note and the I.O.U.?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Defendant, on being called, denied that he agreed to pay interest on the money advanced.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that there had been no agreement as to interest, and gave judgment for plaintiff for \$110.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In the case of J. W. Bestow against Tsang Kin Tung for \$500, Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the defendants, said the evidence had already been taken *de bene esse*, and it was simply now a legal question for his Lordship as to whether action lay and the further point for the jury as to what the damage was.

The hearing was fixed for September 28th.

The hearing of the action P. Pickford v. Palmer & Turner for \$51.50 was fixed for September 3rd.

The action in which H. J. Gedge claimed \$137.85 from E. M. Hazeland was referred to the Registrar.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## THE INTERPORT SWIMMING CONTEST.

Mr. Frank Lammert, secretary of the Y.B.C., has received further information from the Shanghai Swimming Club with regard to the coming interport contest. He has been informed that the 800 yards race and throwing the polo ball will take place in the Hongkong Park, there being a pond which will be measured off at 110 yards to the lap. As this place has been considered unsafe for high diving, however, this event has been eliminated from the programme. Neat diving will consist of diving from a spring board and from a platform which is about ten feet high. The programme of interport events is as follows:—

September 1st. Municipal Bath, 9 p.m.

100 yards Championship.

Long plunge.

September 2nd. Hongkong Park, 5.30 p.m.

800 yards Championship.

Throwing polo ball.

9 p.m. Municipal Bath:

Neat diving.

220 yards Championship.

One length team race.

September 3rd. Municipal Bath, 2 p.m.

440 yards Championship.

Two lengths team race.

Water Polo.



## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27th.

## THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.

Never do I remember this old town so filled with a cosmopolitan crowd as this year. For whereas we have had our share of the West in years gone by, this time there is a very fair sprinkling of the East mingled with it. More than ever before, therefore, London is the metropolis of the world. Last year the Americans were not so prosperous after their financial panic as they are this year, so we now have them spread all over the streets, till one might call the Strand a thoroughfare of Chicago. But we are used to them. Also we have Frenchmen and Germans in plenty, and no fewer than three Maharajahs, a whole swarm of Japanese, headed by a party of politicians and the officers of the Japanese warship now lying in the Thames. One of the most striking features for observation is the difference in manner of sightseeing. The Eastern visitors are so much quieter than the Westerners in seeing the town. One could wish that our climate would behave better than it is doing. It is no exaggeration to say that the weather is suggestive of a mild March or October—with plenty of wind and daily rain. Only in the extreme north of Europe is the sun giving anything like a fair show.

## JAPANESE VISITOR'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

One Japanese has had rather a serious adventure while a visitor to these inclement shores. His name is Jishu Ito, and it may have been that he thought our atmospheric conditions too much for any human being to stand. Anyway, somehow or other, he got up to Casleton in Dorsetshire and shot himself in the head at the Nag's Head Hotel. Then he ran out on the landing and shouted "Hello" till the landlord came. He was bleeding profusely from the forehead. After attending to him the landlord examined the bedroom he had let to Ito and he found there a revolver with one chamber discharged. Ito said he had tried to shoot himself because he had family trouble and his friends had fallen out with him. He was taken to the workhouse and put in the infirmary, with a nurse in attendance day and night. To the nurse he kept saying that he was ashamed and he would make amends to everybody for the trouble he had given as soon as money came from Japan. But it would have gone hard with him if he had not had a friend, Chichi Takayama, at the White City exhibition, who came along to explain things at the police court when he was charged with attempted suicide. Takayama went to the trouble of travelling to Chapel-on-the-Frith to tell the magistrates that a sister of the accused was sending him £70 a year as allowance and he was to study law in London. Besides he was to receive other monies from friends, so that there was no pecuniary cause for the trouble. But he had "been reading books and newspapers and not going steady." On Ito undertaking to pay all the costs he had incurred as soon as the remittances came from Japan, he was allowed to depart with his friend Takayama.

## THE MAYOR OF TOKYO.

Among our visitors has been the Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki. This is his second visit to England, and after he is done with his time he goes on to take part in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Brussels. While here he has visited the House of Commons and heard the debates with great interest. "On the Budget day," he says, "I was most interested in the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. John Redmond, and when Mr. Smith's speech was being discussed Mr. F. E. Smith impressed me most as a debater. I am not speaking of their opinions, but purely as to their ability in debate." Asked if there were signs of a suffrage question in Japan, he replied: "No, we have no woman's suffrage question yet, but it will come along. The politicians of Japan have not yet formed any opinions on that subject, because they have not been asked to do so by the women of the country." "How does London compare with Tokyo?" "Oh, everything is quite different. We are a comparatively poor city, with a population of two millions, and we cannot spend much money. We have not got municipal trams like you have in London. Our tram service is in the hands of a private company, but the fares are very low. A passenger can travel over the whole system—and there are over 120 miles of lines—for a penny and a small tax of about a farthing."

## ANTIPATHY TO CHINESE SAILORS.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., the Seamen's representative in the House, is all roused up this time about the influx of Chinese sailors. Talking to a crowd of sailors at Poplar a night or two ago he had some straight talk to unload on the Liberal government. "It is all damned hypocrisy," he shouted; "for this government to make such a howl about the Chinese in South Africa and yet to allow the Chinese to be dumped down right here in this country." Continuing, he declared that last year 2,400 Chinese were signed on British ships at Poplar, whereas their standard was so low no government ought to allow them in London at all. "Shipping Federation treats white men like slaves, but the Chinese are placed on a pedestal and are never medically examined by bullocks" was another gem of oratory. Hinting at a general European strike, he said if all the ports could be held up Europe would soon demand a settlement of the seamen's grievances. Finally, he said he intended to demand from the Board of Trade a stricter application of the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act.

## MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

Miss Johanna Renosse, of Utrecht, Holland, is now on her way out to Java after a curious marriage. Her husband, Mr. H. Vrelyk, holds an important position in Java and his duties made it desirable to stay East. So the bride set

off to join him, and in the absence of the couple the fathers acted as proxies at a marriage ceremony in Utrecht. A pair of white gloves were exchanged and the requisite documents were signed by the parents of the contracting parties. Relatives of the bride have now arrived in England to bring the news to family connections resident in Suffolk.

## CANADA AND JAPAN NEGOTIATING.

I understand that soon after the return of Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, to Ottawa, negotiations of an important kind affecting Canadian and Japanese commercial relations will be commenced. The general lines of these negotiations have already been discussed by the Dominion Minister of Finance, Mr. W. S. Fielding, while he was in London recently, and Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador in Washington, has been instructed to assist Canada in any way possible.

## A FRANCO-CHINESE DIVORCE CASE.

After a long trial, several times interrupted, the Paris courts have given a young Frenchwoman a divorce from her Chinese husband. The decree was pronounced by default, for the groom neither appeared nor put in a defence. When Oh-Kay married the pretty Parisienne a little more than a year ago the event made quite a social stir in Paris. He was a law student, apparently rich, and he assimilated European ways with a swiftness that delighted his French friends. Mademoiselle Breton was delighted with her match and for a time lived happily in France. But then the couple went East and a different light came upon the bride. In court she told the sympathetic French judge that she had been persistently ill-treated, and at last, with the help of a French Consul, she had escaped. "In China he was very, very Chinese," she said.

## ANOTHER "ROUND-THE-WORLD" TOUR.

You will presently see another great assembly of the rich men of the earth in Hongkong, if the present plans mature, as they seem to have every prospect of doing. In September it is planned to start the *Atre*, a fine vessel of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, on a round-the-world tour for a hundred or more millionaires. The ideal conditions have already drawn several of the best known American men of many dollars into the scheme, and they are forking up 650 guineas each, exclusive of wines and extras, with a sublime indifference to money. The scheme is so arranged that the party will be in summer weather all the time. Sports and scientific investigation—including, I expect, the sampling of mags of champagne—will be the nominal object of the trip. The bluff on that side of the programme, anyway, is being well maintained, for there will be provision for private staterooms on board, where scientific collectors may store their specimens from "oceans, seas, continents, and islands in known and remote parts of the globe." There will be shooting trips in the South Sea Islands, tarpon fishing off the coast of Florida, and a lot of other far-flung ideas on the American scale of thought. Having crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific, Yokohama will be made for, and when the "trade has been overhauled there your turn for pection and amusement will come, and then Malaya will see the show prior to a descent on British East Africa, where the millionaires are to emulate the example of Roosevelt and chase lions and such from their jungle haunts.

## THE PORTUGUESE NAVY.

In view of the doings around Macao it may be interesting to your readers to learn that the Portuguese government is sending two officials here in a week or two to arrange contracts for developing the navy. Ten millions sterling will be spent, according to the vote of the Cortes, in the next two years, and the programme includes both large and small ships. Three millions sterling has been appropriated for the coming year's expenditure. That, as a matter of fact, is a big sum for the impoverished land of King Manuel.

## A RECKLESS REFERENCE.

Next time F. W. Mackie, formerly French Consul at Penang, is asked to write a reference for a lady in search of a desirable house, he will be shy about doing it. A Mrs. Emily Christen gave him as a reference when she wanted a house in Camden Town and he wrote to the solicitors that he had known her for years and he considered her a desirable tenant for a house at £70 a year. As a matter of fact the lady turned out to be smart at getting clear of houses just before quarter day, and had a long record of successes in that direction. Mr. Mackie went into the box when he was sued for damages for giving a reckless reference and declared that he had acted in good faith, but the jury found for the plaintiffs and assessed the damages at £40.

## A WAVE OF CRIME.

What a wave of crime we have been having to be sure. Even with the police apparently straight on the track of Dr. Crippen, the American who murdered, dismembered and buried his wife in a cellar in Kentish Town, there are sundry other criminals ambling round among us and we none of us know what will happen next. On the top of it comes the Churchill prison reforms that are to make prison life more educative and considerate and let the ticket-of-leave men free from police supervision. Some parts of the reforms are unanimously approved, especially those that affect youthful offenders. The chaplain of Wormwood Scrabble the other day tested three hundred youthful prisoners and found that most of them had been street traders before they fell into crime and none of them had ever learned a trade. That seems to suggest a remedy. But the police experts, while they are glad they won't have to keep the ticket-of-leave men under observation so closely, are of opinion that if the men are not bound to report themselves regularly there will be more undiscovered crime. For nowdays the police method, when a crime is reported, is to look up all those known to be addicted to that form of offence and make them

explain their doings over the time concerned. Only when they have exhausted the old offenders do they turn to new possibilities.

## ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The movement against woman's suffrage is at last taking something like definite shape. Though the programme is a negative one the promoters, Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer, are finding there is a big volume of public opinion on their side and they are settling about raising £100,000 as a campaign fund. They are supported by peers like the Duke of Norfolk, writers like Rudyard Kipling, physicians like Sir J. Crickton Browne, politicians like Mr. Chamberlain on the Conservative side and Sir George White on the Liberal benches, the Dean of Canterbury and Canon Hensley Henson as representing the Church, and Lady Jersey as representing the women who do not want the vote. Now it is fairly clear that the women outside the policy circle who are over on the rant do not want the vote. Major Archer Shee, a London member, has taken a poll of twelve hundred women in his division. He got replies from 920, of whom 792 were either indifferent or opposed, and only 128 were in favour of the vote. I have no doubt that is about the true proportion if the whole country were similarly tested. Experienced politicians see no chance of the Conciliation Suffrage Bill getting through this side of a General Election. There is plenty of work for the Antisuffrage League. And the militants have sworn to raise Cain if the Bill is not passed into law. I saw a little handful of a woman in Trafalgar Square the other Saturday afternoon screaming that if the vote does not come this year she and her "suffering sisters" would proceed to bloodshed. The crowd was unsympathetic enough to laugh. As I had seen her husband, a meek little man, hanging out the family washing a few days before, at a cottage by the sea, what time she was ranting round the country side telling sober citizens how women are oppressed by men, I was more impressed by her announcement. I have grave fears for that little man, and Heaven knows, he was doing his best with that washing.

## ATTACK ON SVEN HEDIN.

## FIERCE CONTROVERSY RAGING IN SWEDEN.

A fierce controversy is now raging in Stockholm, over a series of newspaper articles in which the well-known Swedish writer and dramatist, August Strindberg, attacks the famous traveller, Sven Hedin. Mr. Strindberg, who is very outspoken, declares that Sven Hedin is nothing but a fraud and humbug—something in the style of Dr. Cook. By means of old maps and reports from the royal library, Mr. Strindberg tries to prove that another Swedish explorer, Renart, discovered all that which Hedin claims to have explored as far back as 1730, and that most of Hedin's maps and tales of adventure in the Lop-Nor district are borrowed from Renart. In reply Dr. Hedin has issued a violent denunciation of Strindberg, whom he describes as a wilful perverter of facts known to every schoolboy. The Press and public are taking sides for and against the two opponents in a manner that threatens to develop into a national scandal.

## A NEW SWISS MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

A letter from Zurich to Berlin Continental Correspondence describes a new Alpine route which is likely to have great attractions for tourists who prefer scenic scenery to passing through tunnels. The writer says: "In these days a new link has been added to the chain of Swiss mountain railways, and one of exceptional importance for foreign visitors. The Bernina Railway has been opened after a four years period of construction. It leads from the beautiful valley of Engadina over the Bernina pass to Valdin, and therefore connects the famous resort of St. Maurice and Pontresina with Tirano. A special feature of this Alpine line is the almost complete absence of tunnels. By a cleverly chosen roadway and a succession of bridges the drawback of Alpine travelling—the many and long tunnels, with their heat, smoke and bad air—has been completely avoided. We really get the fine views of the higher regions, and are not enclosed in darkness where the scenery is most attractive for the pedestrian. The solution of the problem is all the more creditable to the engineers, because the difference of the level between the station of Pontresina to the height of the pass amounts to 5,000 feet within a horizontal distance of six miles. When we leave Pontresina we are 1,000 meters above the sea level, and when we arrive at the Bernina Hospital the mark shows 2,309 meters. Another great advantage of this line is the electric traction resorted to. No coal dust and no shaking of the carriages are to be complained of despite the short curves. It is, by the way, the highest electric railway in the world. Splendid exploration cars add to the comfort of this new line. As a connecting link between existing lines, the new railway is of great importance. Up to the present the famous Albula Railway ended abruptly. Now it has connection to the south, as from Tirano a good electric railway carries us along the banks of the Como lake directly to Milan. It is not the shortest route, and therefore will not be used much for rapid traffic. But who wishes to enjoy a splendid bit of nature while travelling comfortably will not fail to use the Bernina Railway."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd instant.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yavata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 23rd instant.

The C.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th instant p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

According to letters received at Portsmouth from the China Station, the flagship *Minotaur* has made a "robert" with her 92 guns. The foremost turret scored seven hits in eight rounds at a target 1,500 yards distant while the ship was steaming at 12 knots. The time was 1 minute 31 sec.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

## AVIATORS TO FLY OVER THE ALPS.

To fly over the Alps in an aeroplane is the daring project now tempting French aeronauts. Sixty thousand dollars has been offered as a prize to the aviator who shall first fly from Brig, Switzerland, above the Simplon Pass, to Milan, Italy. It is said that M. Paulhan, the idol of the French, is seriously considering making the attempt.

## DEAD HEATS.

The dead heat between Lemberg and Neil Gow in the Eclipse Stakes, remarks a contemporary, inevitably raises the old question of what happens to bets made about either of the dead heaters. It is curious how many people on a racecourse are in ignorance of what happens in such circumstances, and the time is opportune, in view of the coming races, to re-state the rule of the English turf, which is that in each case the equally matched put together and divided equally between the better and loser. As this is tantamount to a halver being half his stake and receiving the full odds to the other half, an investment of a sovereign on Lemberg at starting price (5 to 4) would result in a profit of 2s. 6d. In the case of Neil Gow, who started at 6 to 4, the outlay of a sovereign would show a gain of 5s.

## WASHINGTON AS A CAPITAL.

Unlike London or Paris or Berlin, Washington is singleheartedly in the business of being a capital, writes Collier's Weekly in a satirical note on Washington. "That means that it attains to a great deal of gaiety in its spare time, in a city where spare time is measured out in double handfuls. Washington is a social centre for many grades of society; so, although the social season for gold-lace aristocrats ends soon after Lent, for the Rest of Us real gaiety begins with the first warm days of March and progresses with the buds and leaves. "In front of the conveniences that are backed up to the hotel half of the city, and the other half are one-horse hacks. The taxi is for them; the hacks for the Rest of Us. The chief duty that we ordinary folks owe to form in the capital is that of smoking a gift cigar in the office of the Representative we stroll out to enjoy the freedom of the city, to relish the general cheer."

## A QUANTUM LEAP.

A curiosity in conveyancing has just come to light. It appears that in the year 1660, a Welsh landlord granted the trustees of a congregational chapel near Cardigan, a plot of land for a place of worship and a graveyard on a 99 years lease. A few years afterwards the trustees, good men but excessively cautious, waited upon the landlord and represented to him, says the London correspondent of a Madras contemporary, that they were anxious lest the corpse might be disturbed by the resurrection day. He expressed his willingness to make the lease run to Resurrection Day, but he suggested that, as some of those who were buried might be delirious even on that day, the lease should run to the afternoon of the day. The suggestion was adopted by the trustees. A few days ago, the trustees of the chapel approached the lessor's heir with a view to a sale of the land, and that gentleman was good enough to make a gift of it. In this way any chances of complications arising from this old lease have been avoided. The Law knows no such thing as a lease in perpetuity, and presumably a lease running to the Last Day would be such, however much it may savour of an Irish lull, to say that a term of years which is to reach its finality with the end of all things is perpetual.

## NEW GUINEA.

New Guinea, the least known of the principal land masses, is, next to Greenland, the largest of all islands. Lying just under the equator, the coast of New Guinea are densely covered with mangrove and interlocking cordage of mangrove and bamboo and interlocking cordage of a mile a day is considered good progress in exploration, where every step must be won by the axe. In the inner land lies a tumult of mountain chains, of which geographical knowledge is restricted almost wholly to the distant view of snowy summits. Triangulation has shown many of these peaks to be higher than the Alps or the Rocky Mountains; some are believed to rival Mount McKinley. Exploration is not an easy task when provision has to be made for the tropical jungle and the distinct class of alpine people. This continental mass has opposed effective resistance to the waves of migration swelling eastward from Southern Asia. Remnants are found in the dwarf races of a population probably autochthonous, now driven into the higher lands of the interior. The coastal plains and the along grass prairies lying immediately within the littoral alluvium are densely populated by a fair long-jointed race of Papuans. Living in small communities each at enmity, these Papuans have voracious appetites and very bad manners. When defensive war does not offer sufficient outlet for their energies they wage campaigns on larger account. Since the Papuans established themselves in New Guinea they have held it for their own against all comers. The black races beat upon the inhospitable shores and, beaten back, swept on to the settlement of Melanesia; they have left but scanty traces in New Guinea. The island served as a wedge to split the advance of the light brown Polynesian hordes; one stream went north of New Guinea on its outward way, the other went through the Amfara Sea and Torres Strait to a new home in the central and eastern Pacific. Not more than may be numbered on the fingers of one hand are the spots where it is possible to find in New Guinea any trace left by them in passing. For a score of centuries the Malays, wherever masters of that sea, have sought in vain to effect a lodgment upon those forbidding shores. Black races of brown, the Papuans have held them. The white race has won no more than a foothold. Such knowledge of New Guinea as we now have is almost wholly of the eastern half, the German colony and Papua, the new designation of the British holdings on the south coast. West of the 141st meridian lies the Dutch sphere of influence, which was acknowledged by the Dutch in 1828. It remains a blank upon the latest maps. Commercial needs will not long suffer this wild land to remain unexplored. Its tropical regions are believed to be rich in rubber; its slopes are thrust upward into a temperate zone of altitude are undoubtedly clothed with a wealth of timber. These suppositions are based upon explorations pushed at several points into the inner lands of the eastern half of the island. The present certainty in England in the exploitation of virgin rubber forests is reaching out to New Guinea. Western New Guinea will soon be better known, and it is reasonable to expect that commercial settlement will follow close upon the blaze of geographical reconnaissance. This will come into light almost the last of the dark spots of earth.—New York Sun.

## WHAT IS HAPPENING IN CHINA?

The London Daily Telegraph of the 18th ult. has the following leading article:—

What is happening in China, where new activities are at swimming and mysterious as those of a vast ant-hill suddenly disturbed? What will be the result of these movements upon world-politics, and when will the nascent reforming spirit in the Middle Kingdom be expected to mature? These are the questions of profound interest prompted by some notable interviews and articles which have recently appeared in our columns. From a correspondent who has traversed immense distances in the Western Provinces we publish a most curious and interesting account of the varied fortunes of the anti-opium movement in different regions. In a correspondence which appeared in our columns the other day Sir Robert Bredon, the Acting Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, whose knowledge is now second to none, gave a wide survey of different aspects of the spirit of change now beginning to transform China, which for so long an age had been the Western world's idea of an immobile empire. Whether the increased moral chaos will result in the solid reformation of a new order as steady as, but more powerful than, the old—that is the secret of the future. In any case, China is changing with a vengeance, though it is easier to recognise the broad and, indeed, the unmistakable current of progress than to measure the depth of the stream or the rate of its flow, or to guess whether it is destined to glide quietly onward in widening and majestic volume, or whether it is fated to be dashed through huge catastrophes before attaining, as sooner or later it must, its smooth andavigable reaches. There is no problem so fascinating in the affairs of the world, and there is none more important. It is not the immediate future that will throw a full light upon the mystery.

The new genius of unrest is working in many ways at once—in some directions for intellectual enlightenment and technical improvement, in others for a bigoted nationalism and a reactionary exclusiveness. The signs are bewildering in number and contradictory in character. There is universal aspiration and effort towards a better state of things, but one misgives that cool, concentrated, dynamic, and aristocratic leadership to which modern Japan owes the greatest of her achievements. In China hereditary nobility hardly exists, and where it does its rare rôle is merely honorific, the system by which Mandarins are selected often produces able and honest officials as well as corrupt and incompetent ones; but people promoted by competitive examination, on account of their academic attainments, are bound to range from the lowest to the highest levels of intellectual capacity and personal character, and are not of the whole the stuff out of which born national leaders are fashioned. When a Yun-Shi-kai appears and proves himself as inconspicuous as a strong reformer must if he is to make any definite impress upon a traditional situation, in which inertia, corruption, and intrigue play their several parts, he is promptly overthrown on any flimsy pretext. Yun, as we have said, was suddenly accused of "rheumatism in the leg." The ablest and clearest-minded of Chinamen remains in exile, where he is supposed to be nursing the injury, a malady of an unimpaired limb. He is at this moment one of the foremost of the world's unemployed. Upon the other hand, the Chinese are unwise and impatient to an extent contrasting with the methodical, slow, far-sighted persistence of Japan. The Celestials are kicking away their foreign crutches before they have well learned to walk. In other words, they are rejecting the aid of delaying and harassing the operations of foreign capital, especially in respect of railway construction. They are even now, as the latest telegrams tell us, obstructing that splendid enterprise, the Hankow-Seachow Railway, in spite of diplomatic agreements; and the Chinese nationalists have no more passion to desire than to build, own, and work all their railways for themselves. Neither politically, technically, nor financially are they ready for so huge a responsibility, and their premature attempt to monopolise would only postpone for many years the adequate opening up of their Empire by civilized means of transport. Yet that task must be efficiently done before the master-problems of industrial development, closer political unity, and Imperial defence can be successfully grappled with. These are the weaknesses—absence of strong national leadership such as Japan has always enjoyed, and an impatient tendency to reject the aid of foreign assistance which our allies utilized to the fall in order to come sooner to the stage when they would be able to dispense with it. It will take many years, indeed, before the psychological renaissance amongst the Chinese people can create anything like a national organisation complete enough and powerful enough to enable the Middle Kingdom to stand alone and assert its own point of view. It is always possible, though we hope otherwise, that there may be huge internal tumults, and even a renewed international disturbance, before the thorough regeneration, reorganised, and renewed China of the future becomes—as it will surely become—one of the mightiest factors in the world's politics.

In the meantime, the tendencies, as we have said, are plain. However long it may take to consummate them, they mean progress, and undoubted progress, and again and over again, progress. Take the anti-opium question. Formerly, experienced and unbiased persons regarded with supreme scepticism the suggestion of such a crusade, which was often a subtle diplomatic device for embarrassing India competition in order to favour internal crops. It is no longer possible to doubt that the wonderful movement for rooting out a pernicious national habit, and making a people moral by the Oriental equivalent of an Act of Parliament, has been attended with very considerable success. The peasant poppy cannot escape attention. Where it is cultivated at all it spreads in brilliant fields, conspicuous from afar. In certain provinces the growth is represented to be almost as wide and glowing as ever. But in other provinces—perhaps less dependent than some upon the condemned harvest—the plant appears to have been almost extirpated. In Shansi and Kansu territories, very little seems to have been done, perhaps for purely fiscal reasons, perhaps on account of the personal weakness of the local Mandarins, or the stubborn resistance of the people, unable to turn in a moment to other ways of gaining an agricultural livelihood. But when a strong provincial ruler is found, there marvels are wrought. Our Correspondent instances the great State of Szechuen, which is called a province, but is really a wealthy and populous anti-Empire counting seventy millions of people. At the head of its affairs there is a Mandarin of heroic thoroughness, whose moral energy would have delighted the late Chang Chih-tung. In his sphere our Correspondent, journeying over hill and dale, did not see a single poppy. Riots occurred in Szechuen last year owing to the prohibitive price of the drug, for as the natural supply decreases the cost of what remains is forced up by aroit speculation. The Viceroy, Chao Kih-fang, was resolute. He beheaded the ringleaders of the riots. Whenever the existence of a flowering field of the forbidden plant

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Hong Kong, 10, Queen's Road.  
Shanghai, 10, The Bund.  
Canton, 10, Canton Road.  
Hankow, 10, Hankow Road.  
Yokohama, 10, Yokohama Road.  
Kobe, 10, Kobe Road.  
Osaka, 10, Osaka Road.  
Tokyo, 10, Tokyo Road.  
Manila, 10, Manila Road.  
Batavia, 10, Batavia Road.  
Sourabaya, 10, Sourabaya Road.  
Singapore, 10, Singapore Road.  
Rangoon, 10, Rangoon Road.  
Calcutta, 10, Calcutta Road.  
Bombay, 10, Bombay Road.  
Madras, 10, Madras Road.  
Calcutta, 10, Calcutta Road.  
Bombay, 10, Bombay Road.  
Madras, 10, Madras Road.

was reported to him he sent soldiers to plough up the crops. He fined the growers and punished defaulting officials. In Yunnan a similar policy of prohibition seems to have been pursued. The results are declared to be beneficial in every way. Not only are the people delivered from a benumbing and degrading vice, but an economic gain is secured from the substituted crops. Szechuen, no doubt, enjoys special facilities for anti-opium operations, owing to the famous fertility of its soil, wherein rice and wheat, indigo, and tobacco are now cultivated instead of the poppy. There is no reason to suppose that a similar process of substitution will not be carried out elsewhere, in spite of gross local hindrances. The effect upon the moral vigour of a whole people will be very marked and if in the end the pernicious habit—as disfigured from the occasional medical use of the Celestial Empire—there is very little in the way of national reorganisation which the China of the future may not achieve. Sir Robert Bredon tells us of the transformation of Peking, where broad macadamised roads have replaced the old rutted, foul, and pestilential highways, where electric light has ousted the dim oil lamps, where the police control the traffic that formerly swayed and jostled as it would, where placed males and donkeys for passenger purposes, where now autos and motor cars are instead of surface walls, and where new hotels are to be found in which Western travellers can live at their ease. Newspapers have sprung up like mushrooms, though in the provinces no such progress is to be seen. The apparently free Press is by no means altogether what it seems. Railways extend in spite of all. The people use them readily, and production and exchange flourish in consequence. Take the case of the railways in one northern district, formerly left rotting on the ground, but now carried triumphantly to market, and paying thousands of tons in railway rates. The postal service is admirable. It penetrates to the remotest regions, and there is a money-order system throughout China. Above all, the enthusiasm for education is spreading day by day; and every year increases largely the number of Chinese, men and women, trained in Western knowledge and aptitude. The four hundred millions of people in the Middle Kingdom may be slow in realising their possibilities as a nation. That in the end they will prove more than able to hold their own, if not more, against the world, there can be very little reason to doubt.

## RIOT ON A RUBBER ESTATE.

## POLICE REFUSE TO ACT.

A serious affray occurred last week on the Sungai Muda rubber estate, Kedah, of which Mr. Ledebor is the visiting agent. Mr. Ledebor's estate adjoins the *Pindang Gazette* says that the trouble started on the evening of July 23 amongst the sinkings, of whom sixteen threatened, and two actually assaulted, a kapala who was attempting to restore order. The kapala informed Mr. Ledebor, that on the morning of July 31 proceeded to Kuala Kedah station and obtained a corporal and four constables, with whom he went to Sungai Muda and requested them to arrest the sinkings who had committed the assault. The police, however, declined to take action, holding that it was a matter for the estate employees. Thereupon five watchmen armed with rifles, Mr. Ledebor and the assaulted kapala proceeded to the coolie lines, where the men were not at work. The men assumed a threatening attitude, but the watchmen attempted the arrest of the two sinkings, whereupon thirty or forty sinkings rose up and refused to give the men up. Mr. Ledebor and his party retired towards the bungalow and the sinkings repeatedly attacked the kapala, who fell wounded and bleeding to the ground. The lives of the kapala and the party being put in danger, Mr. Ledebor ordered his watchmen to fire, three bullets taking effect. One sinking was struck in the side, the bullet coming out of his mouth, and he fell dead. The jaw of another man was blown away, and a third was wounded in one of his arms. The wounded men and the kapala were taken to hospital.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. 18th Edition.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## COFFEE.

REFERRING to a Paragraph in Friday's issue of the Daily Press regarding ROASTING and GRINDING of COFFEE, we may be permitted to say that our Coffee, which is a bean of the very best grade grown in Mocha, has been invariably roasted and ground under competent supervision on our premises for a number of years past. Our Coffee is, moreover, roasted under gas in the "Uno" machine, the latest device contrived by "Uno" ingeniously for producing a uniform degree of heat in the process of roasting, thus insuring what is essential—the precise degree of roasting, without over or under-doing it, and that is the reason why our Coffee has obtained the decided preference of others that it has. We invite the public to visit our premises and inspect the machine while under operation.

H. RUPPONJEE & SON.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. [960]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Hills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [14]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains—

Leading Articles:  
India's Opium Exports to China.  
The Queen of Nurses.  
Wu Ting Fang.  
The Anti-Malaria Campaign.  
The Canton-Hankow Railway.  
Random Reflections.  
Hongkong Legislative Council.  
Hongkong Sanitary Board.  
Chinese Festivals.  
The Next Opium Conference.  
With Dog and Gun in the New Territory.  
The English Language in China.  
A Chamber of Commerce for B.N. Borneo.  
Company Report:  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
Shipping Notes.  
Canton News.  
Rice and Berri-Beri.  
Death of a French Naval Officer.  
The Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.  
Signal to a Fire.  
Tribute to a Macao Hero.  
Robbery in Chancery Lane.  
Supreme Court.  
Attempted Suicide at Astor House Hotel.  
Far Eastern Telegrams.  
Hongkong News.  
Building Collapse in Shelley Street.  
Foreign Trade of China.  
Commercial.  
Shipping.  
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.  
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each. \$1 Cash for three copies.  
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.

## WANTED.

## FIRMS OR RELIABLE MEN

to represent old established Sash and Door Factory, to sell Millwork. Best material and workmanship. Careful Packing—Rook bottom prices. Square dealing. Chance for bright business men in different sections to double their money.

O. B. WILLIAMS CO.,  
1943—1st Ave. Seattle, U.S.A.  
[954]

## WANTED.

BY a GENTLEMAN (Britisher), 41 years of age, who is thoroughly competent of taking charge of Import, Export or Accounting department, a position as Assistant in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong or Outposts of China and Philippines. First Class References. Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[955]

## WANTED.

LADY Expert SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST to take charge of Typing Department.  
Apply to—No. 51, Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [956]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

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the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, HONGKONG, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th day of August, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th August to SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. [897]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have This Day Declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital. DIVIDEND WARRANTS, Payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, will be issued to Shareholders on application. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [936]

## THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company, held at No. 64, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, 1910, a call of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) Hongkong Currency per Share was made on all Shares of the above Company and it was determined that such call should be paid on or before MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1910, to the undersigned, LEUNG KIN ON, a Director of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, in default of payment, interest at the rate of 1% per centum per annum will be charged from the 17th day of October, 1910, until the said call is actually paid as provided in Article No. 25 of the Articles of Association. By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LEUNG KIN ON,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [942]

## G. E.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD desires to enlist the assistance of the Public in their efforts to reduce the number of Mosquitoes in the Neighbourhood of Dwellings. Mosquitoes convey malaria and other diseases and are therefore a danger to the public health. Mosquitoes require standing water in which to deposit their eggs and these eggs develop in water into larvae and later into Mosquitoes. Any standing water therefore within or in the Neighbourhood of a House is an encouragement to the breeding of Mosquitoes. Vases and pots in which flowers or green plants are kept alive with water are often found to contain these larvae, unless the water is changed every day; old pots and tins in the Garden or alongside the servants' quarters will hold rain water for days and should be collected and buried or put in the dust-bin; the gardeners' tank or tub from which he takes water for the Garden should be thoroughly emptied and disinfected every day; which some carbolic disinfectant should be used daily for the drains and channels, as the water in the traps may otherwise serve for the breeding of Mosquitoes. Bamboos which become broken by high winds will often be found to contain rain water in which Mosquitoes are breeding; all broken bamboos should therefore be sawn through at the level of a node, so as to avoid the formation of an open cup, or the broken bamboos should be cut out and rooted up.

By Order,  
W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1910. [956]

## VIENNA CAFE CO. (1910) LIMITED (RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
(Opposite Post Office.)

## A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)  
AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.  
A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [835]

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with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

## INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC FETE TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), THE 20th August, at 9 P.M.

Ladies Tickets (50 cts. each), obtainable from the Steward of the Club, or at the gate. Non-members (Gentlemen), \$1.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [948]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR will commence on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 8.30 A.M. For particulars as to board and tuition, apply to—  
THE DIRECTOR.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [953]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscription Grilles for next RACES are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1910. [865]

## HONGKONG - SHANGHAI INTERPORT SWIMMING GALA AT SHANGHAI.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2 AND 3, 1910.

THE HONGKONG SELECTION COMMITTEE invites all Candidates to Practice in the V.E.C. Bath between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. Daily.

FRANK LAMBERT,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Victoria Recreation Club.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [919]

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE of NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, as set out hereunder—

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SALT, GAMBLING, and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GRAY, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Charms fixed by Government for the OPIUM Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.:

For every 3 hua packet	...	\$0.144
" 4 "	...	0.19
" 5 "	...	0.24
" 6 "	...	0.284
" 3 chi receptacle	...	1.45
" 1 talah	...	4.80

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

## GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's & BOYS' (SOCKS) assorted Shades and Designs, also HOSE, GAITERS, BRACES, SCARF PINE, STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS. Best Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARVES, DRESS TIES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, COTTON and LINEN, DRESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, &c., &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [767]

## TO LET

TO LET.  
No. 15, WYNDHAM STREET. From 1st September, 1910.

Apply to—  
E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
No. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—  
COMPTON DEPT.,  
Care of Messrs. GRAY, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
No. 41, WYNDHAM STREET. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [957]

## FURNISHED SUITES.

DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM and BATH, with Board. Tennis Court. To be Opened October 1st.

Apply to—  
MRS. OUTERBRIDGE,  
5, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [841]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
AT THE PEAK.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Riston," situated on Plantation Road. For Particulars, apply to—  
DENNIS & BOWLEY.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [922]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [325]

## TO LET

TO LET.  
OFFICES, Hotel Manilla.

Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
1st September.

BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [781]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (104A, THE PEAK), Fully Furnished.

Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & Co.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [782]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Office.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [89]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
In Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to—  
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,  
5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to—  
J. HENNESSEY SETH,  
No. 4, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
Nos. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.

Apply to—  
NOS. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.  
No. 2, CONDUT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

Apply to—  
NOS. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.  
No. 2, CONDUT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [91]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [88]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

Apply to—  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
MODERATE RENTAL.

HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.

Apply to—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road Central, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [876]

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
No. 21, CONDUT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

Apply to—  
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

Apply to—  
A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

Apply to—  
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

## AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT of Police, to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY,

the 22nd August, 1910, at 11 A.M., at The Central Police Station's Compound, SUNDRY

CONDEMNED and OBSOLETE STORES, Comprising—

OLD METALS, CLOTHING, LAMPS, CIGARETTES, TABLES, a quantity of OPIUM, WINES and SPIRITS, OPIUM PIPES and SMOOKING IMPLEMENTS, ONE PRINTING MACHINE and 9 Boxes PRIMERS, &c., &c.

Also  
A number of RIFLES, REVOLVERS and a large quantity of AMMUNITION.

Terms—As Usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [945]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT will proceed with the Postponed Sale of HUNG HOM INLAND LOTS Nos. 81 and 85, Nos. 109 and 119, Wuhu Street (formerly Market Street).

On THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1910, at 12 o'clock (Noon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER or to  
MR. HOLMES,  
Solicitor,  
54, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [943]

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ..... Yen 5,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,710,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Amoy Swatow  
Anking Kobe  
Canton Nagasaki  
Foochow Osaka  
Keelung Shanghai  
Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, Des Voeux Road.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts  
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.  
D. TOHDOW, Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [591]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold \$3,250,000

(about \$1,500,000)  
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.  
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months	4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 "	4 "
For 3 "	3 "

N. S. MARSHALL  
Manager,  
No. 9, Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [854]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STABB,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [19]

NED



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Catalogue of English Standard Works and Editions.	Catalogue of the Best Books for Boys and Girls. (September.)
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[905-3]

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anemia, Debility and Convalescence*, to young women *children and the aged*. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:—

- (1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## BOVRIL

THE MIGHTY ENERGIZER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef is in BOVRIL.

[792-3]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

## GROWTH OF GREAT GUNS.

In the last half-century the development of the machinery of war, as everybody knows, has kept pace with that of the appliances used in the arts of peace. Sir A. Trevor Dawson notes that progress has been aided by the metallurgist, who has developed improved steel-making; the chemist, who has produced more powerful propellants and high explosives; and the mechanical engineer, who has devised new methods of utilizing power and adding to accuracy and efficiency. In 1864 the most powerful 12-inch gun was a muzzle-loader, 12 calibres in length, weighing about 23.5 tons. Its charge of powder weighed 85 pounds, the muzzle velocity of the 614-pound projectile was 1,300 feet per second, and it could perforate 16 inches of wrought-iron armour at the muzzle, or 8 inches at the maximum range of 5,000 yards. The 12-inch gun of the present is a breech-loader, 50 calibres long, weighing nearly 70 tons. Its projectile weighs 850 pounds, the muzzle velocity is 3,000 feet per second, its perforative power is 52 inches of wrought-iron at the muzzle, 37 inches at 5,000 yards, and 17.5 inches at 24,000 yards.

## GAS-MAKING IMPROVEMENT.

The long considered plan of making coal gas in vertical instead of horizontal retorts is being tested on a large scale at St. Helens, England, and the results with the new plant are being compared with those of a very complete equipment including 336 horizontal retorts 10 feet long. With the cheap coal used costing about \$2.00 per ton, the old method yielded 10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton and the new process gave 11,550 cubic feet. The new process yields more tar and ammonia, coke of higher selling price, and gas free from sulphur, while it offers great economy in land and buildings, in labour and in wear and tear.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

The recording buoy of E. H. W. Crosskey, of Melbourne, is designed to be released automatically from the bridge deck if a vessel sinks, and a wire holds it on the water's surface over the wreck. The buoy is intended to show the location and depth of the wreck, date of disaster, and the course and the port sought at the time of disaster.

## AUSTRIA'S NINE AND NEW WATER CURE.

The greatest radium mine, that near Joachimstal, 12 miles north-west of Carlsbad, has distinguished itself by a product of half an ounce of radium bromide, and by showing water that promises to develop a great radium cure. The mine once supplied silver, but for half a century has been worked by the Austrian Government for pitchblende, a mineral yielding a large percentage of uranium, one oxide of which is used to tint glass a delicate greenish-yellow, while the black oxide serves as a pigment in porcelain painting. Consul W. L. Lawrie reports that 100 men are mining annually 20 tons of pitchblende, equivalent to 5 tons of uranium ore; and after the uranium is extracted the residue of each 10 tons of pitchblende yields one gram of radium bromide. Metallic radium is never seen, only the bromide and chloride being known. For extracting the gram of bromide, 11,000 pounds of chemicals and 110,000 pounds of water are employed, and a thousand crystallizations and reductions may be made, each requiring from a few hours to several days. The 13 grams of radium bromide lately sent to Vienna have been valued at more than half a million dollars. In a new investigation, Director Joseph Step, of the radium factory, has found that the radioactivity of the mine waters is quite extraordinary, and scores of times greater than that of most of the Carlsbad, Marienbad and Franzensbad springs. The water—believed to have important curative powers—contains radioactive gas, which soon evaporates on exposure.

**OILING UNDER PRESSURE.**  
For high speed machines—like turbines, dynamos and internal combustion motors—proper oiling is of great importance, and has been given much attention. Lubrication under pressure has given excellent results, a resin-free, non-saponifiable oil being used. In the British Navy three steam oil-pumps are allowed for each great marine engine, and a gallon of oil a day suffices for each 100 horse-power, some of this being economically saved and used again. For a dynamo or small motor, the apparatus is a single oil-pump, worked by an eccentric.

**TEREDO-PROOF BARK.**  
Spruce piles in a dock of the Alaska Central Railway have been destroyed by the teredo in 18 months. Cottonwood piles lasted longer, and with the bark left on the teredo seemed to be successfully resisted, and did not reach the wood.

**DISEASE THAT CHANGES HISTORY.**  
A very important influence upon history must have been exerted by various forms of disease. The black death of the Middle Ages is supposed to have had much to do with the making of modern England, the early failures on the Panama Canal were largely due to malarial fever, and the tsetse-fly, disease of horses has greatly hindered the colonization of parts of Africa. That malaria was a leading factor in the decline and fall of Greece and Rome is a conclusion announced a year or two ago by W. E. B. Jones. The theory has been confirmed and developed by a further study of ancient writers, and it is thought to be pretty certain that there was little malaria in Greece before 500 B. C., but that it became common in Attica from the end of the fifth century B. C. The decline of scientific medicine after 405 B. C. and the use of charms and other superstitious practices are looked upon as possible results of spreading malaria. Just before the final triumph of Rome the character of the Greeks changed greatly, and they lost courage and ambition, cared only for pleasure, and became cruel, brutal and vicious—this change being largely traceable to the ravages

of malaria. That the disease soon brings loss of vigour and moral sense has been well proven. The effects in Rome are more uncertain, but malaria appears to have reached the country by 500 B. C. and to have over-spread it before the end of the Republic, greatly affecting the life of the people, though it may not have been one of the causes of the fall of the Empire.

## AN ISLAND'S VARIED FOREST.

An overlooked wealth of fine timber has been revealed in Papua, or New Guinea, which is practically on the equator and has an area of 300,000 square miles. The late investigation has shown 79 useful woods in considerable quantities—including 15 varieties of cabinet woods, 15 suitable for joinery, 16 adapted for beams, girders, etc., 10 that may serve for carriage work, 5 that give promise as boat building material, 4 that are good for piles, and 14 that may be applied to many miscellaneous purposes.

## ELECTRIC LACQUERING.

Tubes lacquered in the old way receive 3 to 6 coats, and are dried in an oven after each. In a new German method, adopted for brass bedsteads, the tubes are electrically heated to 300 degrees F. or less while being rotated in a lathe, and several layers of lacquer can be quickly applied, as each coat dries at once.

## SEA SUPERSTITIONS.

It is a well-known fact that in the past the sailor was among the most superstitious of mortals, and even in these enlightened days there are a goodly number of old salts who cling tenaciously to their belief in certain signs and portents. Some, no doubt, of these superstitions have vanished altogether into the limbo of forgotten things, but there will always be a credulous few, who will shake their heads solemnly and prophesy dimly if a knife is struck in the mast, or an allatross or a stormy petrel is captured and brought on board. The origin of some of these superstitions cannot be traced. Many of them have been handed down from father to son for a great number of years, with a touch probably added here and there, turning a comparatively ordinary story into a weird and mysterious legend. Very likely the seaman's isolation from outside influences, and the weeks and months spent aloft with only his mates for company, served to foster superstitious notions in the days of sailing vessels, while the general spread of knowledge works but slowly in these occult matters, concerning which Jack is peculiarly unreasoning. The Finn is the most superstitious of all sailors. There are many of this race who still believe in the ominous portent of the phantom ship, in folly of starting a voyage on a Friday (a notion by no means confined to seafaring men), the low-burning blue lights which are ghostly spirits hovering near to give warning of approaching disaster and many other things, all of which

Fill the sailor's mind with murmurings, and speak to him of wrecks.  
A story is told of a brigantine which numbered several extremely superstitious men among her crew. One night when there was a moon, and a slight ground swell was running, the watch, who happened to be the most superstitious of them all, heard an unearthly wailing coming apparently from the very surface of the sea. The mate and the helmsman also heard it, but the former lacked imagination, and although he was certainly interested, he nearly blew the watch's head off when he ventured to suggest mermaids. The helmsman did not feel quite happy, but he had to stick to the wheel. The watch was pale with terror, but he kept silence owing to the mate's complimentary reference to his courage and abilities. Slowly the sound began to move along the ship's side, becoming more and more agonised as it approached. This annoyed the mate, and going to the side of the vessel he waited until he had located the sound, and then emptied a bucket of water over the rail. There was a gasp, and then dead silence, and nothing more was heard that night. When the watch went off duty he, of course, gave a detailed and lurid account of the incident to his shipmates, who listened, as he thought, in awed silence, and then called on one of the audience for his version of the matter. This was a Tyne-sider, who dearly loved a joke, and had no respect at all for hoary superstitions, and had conspired with his fellows to play a trick on the watch. On the night in question he had crept over the bows without a sound, carrying with him the ship's cat, secured in a bag. Crouching under the stays, the joker let the cat's head out of the bag, which he tied round the animal's neck so that it could not escape. He then applied his teeth to the unfortunate animal's tail! Everybody knows the producing sound of these things, and the mate is being bitten given vent to among the most hair-raising. The sound was more or less regulated by squeezing the luckless beast's body. The mate's bucket of water was as unexpected as unexpected, and caused the Tyne-sider to beat a hurried retreat.

Not only is the origin of many sea superstitions "wrapped in mystery," but also any logical explanation of cause and effect. It would puzzle anyone to say why it should be unlucky for parents and schoolmasters in a boy's education. Herodotus, he said, had come very much to the front, and he thought they all now felt that about nine-tenths of the business was done when a boy was born. Parents were responsible for the much larger fraction, and it was really only a small part that was under the control of the master. (Laughter.) He would like to plead a little more for parents being allowed to take an interest in their boys without being exposed to all kinds of opprobrium at the hands of headmasters. (Laughter.) He thought it was known to some headmasters that there was no such thing as an intelligent parent. (Laughter.) He really believed that if there were such a thing as an intelligent parent the masters would be guided in the best way of treating their boys to some kind of intercourse with their parents, because in his opinion this would be the best means of directing boys' education. He believed boys learned a great deal more from their habits than from their school work, and in this important matter parents and headmasters could accomplish the best results by acting together.

# ELLIMAN'S

## EMBROGATION

**Pain arising from**

Rheumatism, Chronic, Lumbago, Brachitis, Sore Throat, Strain, Backache, Cold at the Neck, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Chast, Cramp, Neuralgia, from Cold, Strenuous exertion, the limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/11, 2/9 & 4/- The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

**Animals**

Animals may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Ross & Co., Slough, England.

**ROYAL for ANIMALS**  
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

## SALE OF OLD WARSHIPS.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST COMMAND FETTERES £9,000.

At Portsmouth Dockyard recently five old warships were sold by public auction. They included the battleships *Barfleur* and *Centurion*, and the cruiser *Metempsus*, which was King George's first independent command. There was a fairly large attendance, and the bidding was brisk.

The first ship put up was the battleship *Centurion*. She was Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's flagship on the China station during the Boxer rebellion, when the British Commander-in-Chief distinguished himself by his forced march for the Peking Legations. The *Centurion*, which was built at Portsmouth in 1890, is a vessel of 10,500 tons. The bidding started at £15,000, and advanced by thousand pound and five hundred pound bids to £26,200, at which price the ship was sold to Mr. Ward, of Sheffield.

For her sister ship, the *Barfleur*, built at Chatham at about the same period, the bidding also commenced at £15,000. In this case, however, a better price was realized, the bidding going by thousands, five hundreds, and hundreds to £26,550, at which figure the *Barfleur* was sold to Mr. C. Ewen, of Glasgow.

Both ships were sold subject to the condition that they are to be broken up at an English port within two years. The old armoured cruiser *Nelson* built in 1876, of 7,630 tons. She realized £14,500, and was purchased by Mr. Frank Rytyk, of Dordrecht, Holland. In this case there was no restriction as to not taking the ship out of the country, but she has to be broken up.

## NO INTELLIGENT PARENTS.

Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., in presenting the prizes at Mill Hill School, London, recently, made an amusing speech on the respective shares of parents and schoolmasters in a boy's education. Herodotus, he said, had come very much to the front, and he thought they all now felt that about nine-tenths of the business was done when a boy was born. Parents were responsible for the much larger fraction, and it was really only a small part that was under the control of the master. (Laughter.) He would like to plead a little more for parents being allowed to take an interest in their boys without being exposed to all kinds of opprobrium at the hands of headmasters. (Laughter.) He thought it was known to some headmasters that there was no such thing as an intelligent parent. (Laughter.) He really believed that if there were such a thing as an intelligent parent the masters would be guided in the best way of treating their boys to some kind of intercourse with their parents, because in his opinion this would be the best means of directing boys' education. He believed boys learned a great deal more from their habits than from their school work, and in this important matter parents and headmasters could accomplish the best results by acting together.

## SAVARESS'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficiency because absolutely pure  
English Oil for each capsule  
Full directions. All chemists.  
Insist on SAVARESS'S

## FOR SALE

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOT 31 and 36, at PRATA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

## TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

## MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,  
ENGINEERS, & Co.,  
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [84-168]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

## CHEESE

## CHOICE

## CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

## THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

27, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Pencil Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [789]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 555G. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

VHS CHAMBER FOR 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

STENBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [33]



WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of the dwellers in the tropics a booklet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, who are also able to supply Sanatogen.

LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

## THE FLOWER-POT HAT

**THE LARGE HAT.**

To judge from the number of toques be seen in the windows of the best milliners and from the very moderate dimension of the hats that hang with them, the variety that is soon to be a thing of the past, bodes the better. Its inconveniences many, and it is not universally becoming. "picture" character raises expectation of the face beneath it, and this frame of reference tends to exaggerate the disappointment sometimes felt when the face is full seen. Roses are still the favourite flower for trimming. They are large, fully blown, and

## A REAL LADY.

some leisure, and some deference. Now then Nature creates a perfect lady where first two essentials do not exist. Hard and hard life do not destroy Nature's gifts, and deference is always obtained for them. No d

in exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

# Lemco

The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

MELVILLE, GILY & Co., Bankers, 5, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (2nd arr.).

\_\_\_\_\_

SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND. - [612]

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [7]



For particulars apply to:—  
**YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW.** (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

**INSURANCE**

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432

For particulars apply to:—  
**YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW.** (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)







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THE ROCKET OF MOTHER  
EARTH.BY  
HERMAN SCHIFFAUER.

Here upon the foothills of the Sierra Madre del Sur shivered a relentless heat. Nothing was to be seen in this spot save a low globe house of somewhat pretentious exterior. Beyond the hill, it was evident, were other dwellings. The blue mountains that hoisted their heads into the inverted cauldron above them, swam dizzily in the torrid waves refracting from the earth.

Within the house it was much cooler—cooler where Dolores, wife of the mine-foreman, Mateo Ramon, lay untroubled for death.

The padre, the good Vespasian, had come and gone, stole and supplanted had vanished from the low-ceiled room, within whose rafters still nestled the blue smoke from the cañon. But yet the spirit had not passed, still the hands trembled, and the eyes were not devoid of light.

Mateo sat in a dark corner of the chamber, brooding in silence. If in his heart there was emotion his face did not betray it. His black eyes were fixed fast upon those of his wife, while hers were all unconscious or unmindful of that burning gaze. Her eyes seemed to look out through the open lattice to the blue, for distant peaks of the Sierra Madre mountains. Under their shadow and over in their right side had been born, had lived and was dying.

Once the brown-eyed Dolores had been the belle of all these parts, once that was full twenty-five years ago. Now, subject to the rapid ageing of her race, she was but a wrinkled old woman, dying, dying.

It was here that she had first met Gregory Latham, the fair American. In his profession of mining engineer he had come into this region and so into her life. Soon they learned to love each other (how deeply only they could know) and shortly after they were betrothed and were to wed. Within a few days of this happy event Gregory Latham disappeared and was seen no more.

He had not gone into the outer world, for from that outer world came anxious inquiries from relatives and friends. Latham had vanished as absolutely as though one of the elements had devoured him. A business letter upon his desk was left unfinished, his hat was found at the bottom of the hill leading to the mine. The preparations which he had made for the coming nuptials had been most complete and enthusiastic; his devotion none could doubt. All circumstances pointed to a disappearance, unexpected, swift and entire.

Searches long and elaborate were made for the missing man throughout the whole region. Not a corner or obscure drift of the stupendous mine was left unexplored.

The beautiful Dolores with eyes that could weep no more sat in a corner of her father's house, clad in her bride's raiment, which she had faithfully donned at the appointed time on the wedding morning and waited through the long, despairing days for Latham to return.

So two years passed away, which time Mateo Ramon, her first lover, related to ardently renewing the suit he had begun so long before, ere this American Latham came and won Dolores from him. Since Gregory Latham was no more, as Dolores by this time came to believe firmly, the persistent Mateo gained from her in an opportune moment of weakness, an indifferent, unwilling "Yes."

It had been a weary, loveless life with him. Weary and loveless and—too long by far. For this man, her husband, never one spark of true affection would light in the heart of Dolores. So it was that she and he remained. No child came to strike in to some sort of harmony, the bitter union of these two unhappy souls.

A wasted life, barren, joyless, dead. And not one life, but two. All this passed before the quickened mental vision of the dying Dolores, as she lay there with her thin hands entwined by her rosary. Surely, too, of something akin to this, the stern-faced Mateo thought as he watched his stricken wife. It added an anguish to the parting, that nothing on earth could assuage. Slowly the hours went by, as marked by the boom of the bell in the parish church and the lengthening of the shadows of the mountain peaks along the plain east and to the sea. The sun's rays now grew level and their golden shimmer trembled like a benediction upon the face of the dying woman as the light faded from her eyes and the day from the world.

The face of Dolores Ramon took on a peaceful beauty indescribable; the hard drawn lines of life and suffering were softening; the features seemed to regain for the time their loveliness of old. Mateo saw this; saw that the lips were moving slightly, as though with a last effort to speak quickly to the beside, bent low his ear to catch the expiring sounds and heard this name left half unfinished "Greg—" That was all.

A deep pang passed over the man's face, and down the bronzed cheeks there rolled a great and glittering tear. Then shaken by huge sobs, Mateo wept long and convulsively. Perhaps it was for the dead past and its deep regrets, perhaps for the woman he had just lost.

Suddenly a bird set up its song without; so sweet, so strong, as though it were the last note of a song, as though it were the last note of a song, as though it were the last note of a song.

So afterward came the priests, the old woman and the friends. To all their ministrations and preparations Mateo nodded a dumb acquiescence, which may have been due to grief or perhaps to remorse. Only to Father Vespasian he deigned to speak, remaining with him for some time in earnest conference. This reverend padre had been the sullen Mateo's friend, adviser, and confessor from infancy, and had often befriended, often aided him.

The burning summer heat in these latitudes demands that interment be swift. It was in the early afternoon when the funeral procession came winding slowly along the flank of the hill on its way to the burial ground. This way led past the mine and through the village. First came four red-robed altar boys, two with lighted tapers, two with smoking censers, then the two padres, Father Vespasian, and a brother priest, in their sacerdotal robes; these followed by six white-clad girls with flowers, and then the hier borne by four of the villagers. Behind them Mateo came, and behind him the mourners, men and women and little children. Dolores had been much beloved by all, and the overseership in the mine to which Mateo had risen made his social position of some importance—for social positions existed even here. For both these reasons there was a large attendance.

At intervals of a few moments the neighbouring church bell rang out its deep and doleful note of gloomy welcome. Solemnly and slowly the long-drawn double line came on, treading the path that would soon bring them past the mouth of the Santa Ysabel mine, which lay hidden behind a further eminence.

Now occurred a strange and startling thing. Such it was not only in itself, but by its effect upon all who formed the funeral procession bearing Dolores Ramon to her earthly home. The deep-toned bell which for every twenty paces had tolled forth its reverberating boom, most suddenly changed its note. It now began a harsh and rapid clamor as though sounding a tocsin or alarm. Too well the mourners knew that note! Too often it had called them from their homes at all hours of day or night that dread catastrophe had chosen to occur.

"¡Jesú! María help us," cried the women. The men started and broke line in disorder. They that bore the coffin stopped short and set it down. The priest still intoned monotonously their prayer, but with redoubled strength and fervor.

Disaster portentously filled the air, and over the bleak landscape seemed to hover a sense of impending doom, as in a painting by Dore. After the first shock had passed the priests motioned the pall-bearers, who took up the bier once more. Feverishly and fast the march was resumed. They soon passed over the brow of the hill, and came in sight of the mine. Here all was dire confusion and loud tumult.

Men ran from all directions, toward the black mouth of the tunnel and disappeared therein. All the while the bell in the chapel close at hand threw forward and backward its insistent roar and clang. It had been for many years the custom, dating back to the days of the Spanish conquerors, to ring this bell whenever accident or mischance befell mine or miners. Now occasion for its voice had come again, and waving by the sturdy arms of monks it proclaimed disaster far and wide and called aloud for aid.

The timbering, they said, had given way, that timbering which upheld the earthen mass dividing one horizontal drift from another directly above it. In the debris thus hurled upon them, in a chaos of splintered beams and fallen earth, lay many men, dead and dying. There was no time to lose. Assistance came flying from every point in answer to the bell.

The men of the funeral cortege put down their load close by and all, save the priests and women, with spades, axes and picks vanished into the hill. Mateo seized a tool and entered with the others.

Without remained the Mashed group of the terror-stricken, whom in vain the padres sought to soothe. The women implored Heaven with cries and prayers, and the little children sobbed piteously at the uncomprehended sorrow of their elders.

Some had been stricken thus before, and again stood confronted with the dread interrogation: Who is it now? A husband? A son? A lover? A father—or brother?

Dolores Ramon lay in a swoon, her placid face, still undisturbed beneath pall-cloth, and the flowers. None now thought of her. The dead was neglected for the living, or for those who might still be numbered with them.

Soon a tense silence fell upon the group, as in a tragedy before the climax. All nerves were strung and racked to breaking. No word was spoken. Only the weeping was heard and the sound of prayers. They knew that within the profound bosom of the earth their swarthy deliverers fought and wrought furiously for the dear lives of their entombed comrades. Soon would come the good news—or the bad.

So crept away the interminable age of half an hour. A cry goes up from all who watch and wait. There appears in the mouth of the mine a gigantic figure, half-naked, bearing in its arms a form seemingly as huge, seemingly lifeless. The man lays his burden tenderly upon the sward, close by Dolores Ramon.

"¡Ignacio," exclaims the crowd. The poor wretch, mortally injured, still lives, and gasps in the reviving air. The miner that had carried him out gives some news briefly in Spanish and returns to the drift.

Father Vespasian approaches the expiring man, and begins the now too premature prayer. It is the Russian Ignacio, bulky and terror of mine and village. He has neither kin nor kin and never a friend, yet now tears are shed for him as for a brother. The padre bestows on him the last sacrament, making over him the sign of the cross, and ere long the poor soul departs in peace.

Another miner appears, bearing another unfortunate—a young girl shrieks shrilly and looks at the priest. An aged belandine, wrinkled like the sybil, totters forward and peers into that pallid face. It is her son. Others are now brought forth in rapid succession, some living, many dead. This wife has lost her husband, these children their father, this mother her son, this girl her brother, bruised and bleeding, but alive! Extremes of grief contrasted by extremes of joy, like black contrasted by white.

The row of silent, supine figures spreads wide, or alongside of Dolores Ramon. The faces and forms of many are quickly covered; beside others are growing figures prostrate on the ground, by their families' names calling on the dead for recognition. Fair girls tear their dark hair in wild despair, and the delicate finery of their dresses is ripped into strips for bandages, or defiled by the black grime and the stains—dark red. The shaven priests with golden and coloured robes of silk, the surpliced altar-boys and the sacred banner with Virgin and smiling Christ-child held aloft under the blue implacable skies all in contrast and antithesis, and at once picturesque and pitiful. War might bring such scenes as these, but war was alone. Heaven seems mixed with hell, light with might, life with death. The miners toil like slaves, with blackened visages surrounded by their flaring oil-cups, grim as thrice-damned fiends from Tartarus, they silently appear and disappear with arms and faces torn and bloody and steaming bodies, naked to the waist.

None exerts Mateo in the work of rescue. He has carried out one living comrade and two dead. One of these, so that the mangled thing beneath, seems mixed with hell, light with might, life with death. The miners toil like slaves, with blackened visages surrounded by their flaring oil-cups, grim as thrice-damned fiends from Tartarus, they silently appear and disappear with arms and faces torn and bloody and steaming bodies, naked to the waist.

One by one the miners issue forth, after an interval, stern-faced, empty-armed. The harvest of the dead seems to be complete—no more is missing—all are gathered here. And now comes as soft as those of heaven and for the first time a man lying here still and cold in death who but a few hours ago were full of the pride of strength and life, there is many a deep-drawn sob and mighty bosom shaken.

The alarm of the church bell had ceased some time ago, and it is now ringing as before the slow, intermittent funeral peal.

Mateo finally comes springing swiftly into the light, in his arms something lump, something dressed in light-brown clothes. He gently lays this inanimate form beside the others to the right of Dolores, and steps back, pale with the violence of his exertions. Then for the first time he beholds the face of the man he had just brought to light. He remains transfixed, his eyes dilate with terror, his limbs stiffen and then relax. A dreadful cry, as of a lost soul, bursts from his whitened lips. Gasping, he clasps his hand to his heart, sways to and fro, and falls heavily to the ground, and is motionless.

Amazement seizes the hundreds standing by. They see, lying before them, an utter stranger, by all appearance of face and garb a gentleman and of another race than theirs. A head of heavy black hair curls above a well-cut handsome face upon which still glows the rosy flush of early youth. The clothes are of summer stuff and cut in a fashion somewhat antiquated. No one knows the young stranger, or whether he be living or dead—all are stricken dumb. Astonishment has interrupted grief.

Then slowly approaches the old padre, silver-haired; it is the reverend Father Vespasian. For some minutes he remains standing before the young man, intently contemplating his features. Finally with hands and eyes upraised to Heaven he speaks.

"I have tried to see with my own eyes a thing surpassing belief—a miracle, in truth, a miracle. Praise be to God, to Christ and to the blessed Virgin, Anna! I know this young man well, lying here before us. It is over twenty-five years ago since that day when I was to have married him to your woman, now with God, but then a maid in all her bloom. I have never forgotten the day he vanished from our eyes, and now, behold he is found again in likeness as on that very day. A miracle, a miracle! Praise be to the name of the Lord. My children, you have often heard the strange, and story you may believe me when I say that this is the lost American, Gregory Latham."

A murmur of surprise arose from the bystanders, and many crossed themselves. The heavy padre then stooped over the body of Gregory Latham and drew back the coat. Red stains showed vividly upon the fine linen shirt—just over the heart.

"Behold, my children," resumed the priest, "this poor young man was murdered, cruelly murdered over twenty-five years ago. All is discovered now, the mystery is solved. The earth like he has given up its dead. Do you not see that the assassin buried his victim deep in the floor of that drift which has just broken through? This body was thereby precipitated in the lower drift and taken out with the rest, and by one who—know him. God have mercy upon us all! Often the criminal soul seeks the solace of Mother Church and by repentance gains forgiveness. Once having given her absolution though that soul be black with evil, his secret shall be kept. The Lord deliver us from temptation, Amen!"

For many minutes Vespasian remained in silent prayer bent over the fair-haired youth, lying there like some fresh-gathered flower among the black wreckage of humanity. Close by slumbered that other one, Latham's love, Dolores, she old with her weight of years and sorrow, he young and fair as the day he had kissed her last. They were united at last, lover and beloved, over the lapse of years and done with life. For nothing after than for this the chapel bell still tolled for long its mournful requiem.

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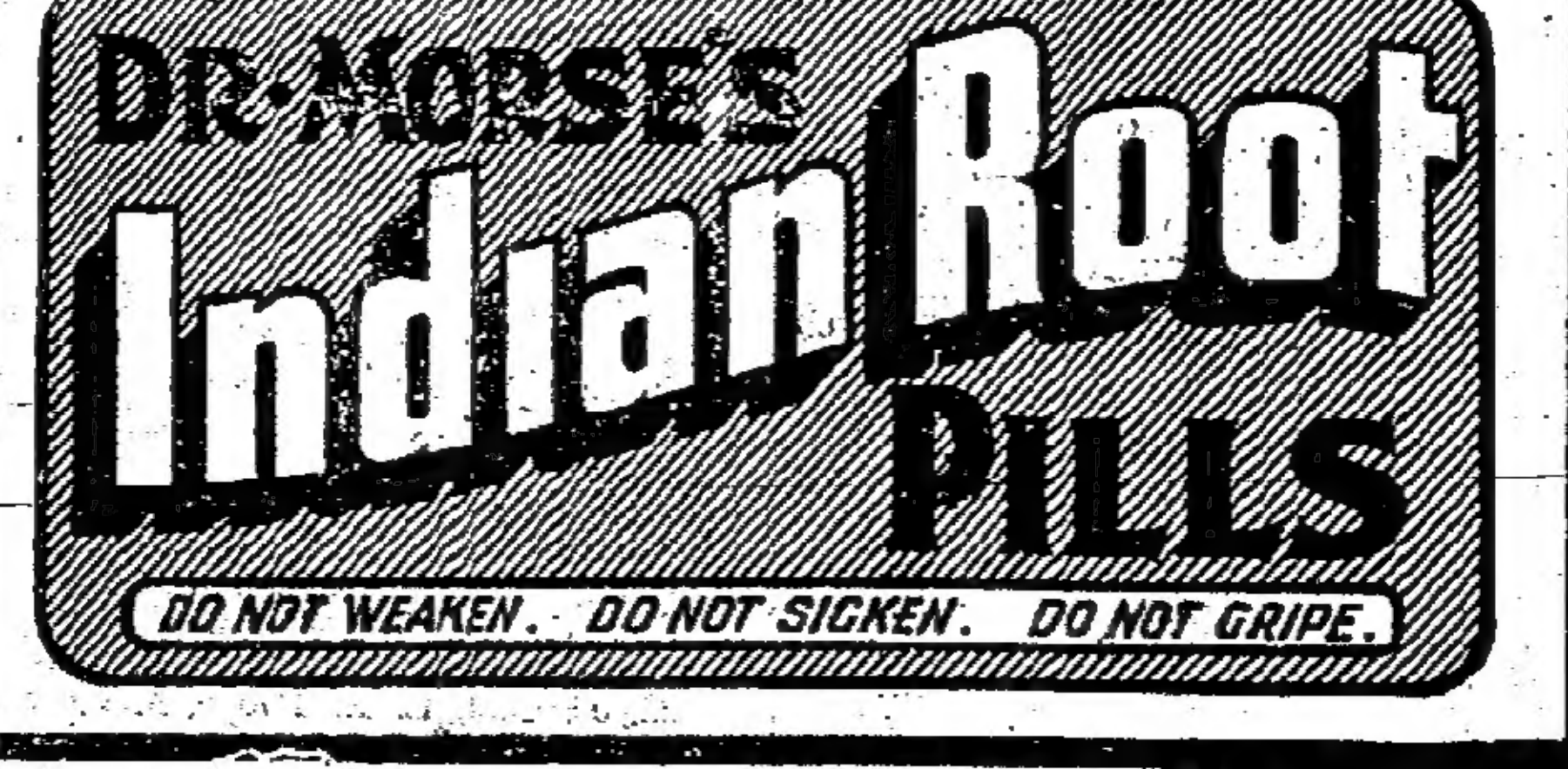
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To-day, at Noon  
On 14th Sept, at Noon  
On 22nd Sept, at Noon  
On 27th inst.  
On 29th inst.  
On 30th inst.  
On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.  
On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.  
On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.  
On 14th Sept., at D'D  
On 1st Oct.  
On 24th inst., at Noon  
On 27th inst., P.M.  
On 25th inst.  
About 3rd Sept.  
On 23rd inst.  
On 25th inst.  
On 27th inst., at 6 P.M.  
On 8th Nov., at Noon  
On 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.  
On 7th Sept., at Noon  
On 11th Oct., at Noon  
On 25th inst., at Noon  
On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 2nd Sept., at Noon  
On 10th Sept., at D'D  
On 50th Sept., at Noon  
On 25th inst., at 5 P.M.  
On 22nd inst.  
About 23rd inst.  
On 31st inst., at Noon  
Quick despatch.  
On 23rd inst., at D'D  
To-morrow, at Daylight  
On 23rd inst., at Noon  
About 24th inst.  
On 25th inst., at Noon

On 29th inst., P.M.

On 31st inst.  
About 1st Sept.  
On 8th Sept.  
On 10th Sept.  
Quick despatch  
To-morrow, at Day  
To-morrow, at 10 A.  
On 22nd inst., at 4  
To-morrow, at 10 A.  
On 23rd inst., at 10  
On 26th inst., at 10  
On 30th inst., at 10  
To-day, at Noon  
On 23rd inst., at 4  
On 26th inst., at 4

On 2nd Sept., at 4 P

On 23rd inst., at 9  
On 23rd inst.  
On 23rd inst., at 4  
On 22nd inst., at 4  
Quick despatch.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA

SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"	On 29th Aug., p.
	Capt. Lancelotti	

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS} "AUSTRALIEN" } On 30th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... ..	"YARRA" Capt. Moulton	On 12th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLE VIA PORTS	"V. DE LA CHOTAT" Capt. Barillet	On 13th Sept., P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Port Said for the Levante, Constantinople and Black Sea.

First Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

**P. THOMAS, AGENT,**  
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

AMERICAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

# Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service **DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER** **SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.** | | | |-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------| | From Hongkong. | From St. John, N.B.<br>From Quebec. | | "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 27th Aug. | "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 23rd | | "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept. | "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th | | "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 8th Oct. | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 4th | | "MONTAGLE" TUESDAY, 8th Nov. | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 2nd | | "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 5th Nov. | |

[illegible]

"Empress"  
          "Montaglio"

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m.  
                                "                    "               at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling  
SIANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBÉ,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with the Special Mail  
Express, and at St JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New "Palat-  
EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speed  
through route to Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equip-  
with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.  
Intermediate on Steamers }                 \$43 "                 \$45.  
and Ist Class Railway }

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car whil-  
crossing the American Continent by Canada Pacific direct Line.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co. VIA INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER ONLY AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

**T**HE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

This "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific end on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10  
Intermediate on Steamers ) " \$43. " \$45.  
" " and 1st Class Railway )

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent and the Pacific Coast Line.

P. M. S. " MONTAGLE " carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

**SPECIAL THROUGH RATES** (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For particulars of Application from Agents.

For further information, Messrs. Messageries Maritimes, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris, France, apply to

**D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,**  
Corner Poddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS  
to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK  
SEA, LEVANT, VENICE, and  
ADRIATIC PORTS).  
THE Company's Steamship

# THE

Captain Radonich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.  
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [3

**Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s**



SHIPPERS  
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London  
AGENTS  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
HONGKONG.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Mon, 20th Aug.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 25th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 1st Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 21st Aug., 11 light	
SWATOW, & NINGPO	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.	
AMOI, CANTON, & NINGPO	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.	
AMOI, CANTON, & NINGPO	"TAIYUAN"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"ZAMBOANGA, THURS."		
DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHEYAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$30 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. 10

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 23rd Aug., 11 light	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Aug., Noon	
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Aug., Noon	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGER 14

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK &amp; SHANGHAI

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG &amp; VLADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
-------------	----------	------------------

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "TRANQUEBAR" ..... On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

AGENTS. 6

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

# SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
------------	---------	----------

"HAIYANG" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 10 A.M.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.

"WEDDAY" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WEDDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.



# CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 20th Aug., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 27th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ongkong, 15th August, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

General Managers. 12.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For Kobe &amp; Yokohama:

S.S. HELLAS ... 22nd Aug.

For SHANGHAI, Kobe &amp; Yokohama:

S.S. AMBRIA ... 26th Aug.

S.S. ALESIA ... 8th Sept.

S.S. C. FELD. LAEISZ ... 22nd Sept.

S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 7th Oct.

S.S. SUEVIA ... 20th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

For HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. SAXONIA ... 27th Aug.

For HAVRE, HAMBURG &amp; ANTWERP:

S.S. SAMBIA ... 29th Aug.

For HAVRE &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. SPEZIA ... 12th Sept.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; ANTWERP:

S.S. LIBERIA ... 14th Sept.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; ANTWERP:

S.S. BADENIA ... 28th Sept.

For MARSEILLES &amp; HAMBURG:

S.S. AMBRIA ... 1st Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

1910.

S.S. KIYO MARU ... 17,200 tons gross ... Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon.

S.S. RUYO MARU ... 10,500 " " " " Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " " " " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight
	KANAGAWA MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	MIYAZAKI MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE { SADO MARU } SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from Kobe.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA { AWA MARU } TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE { INABA MARU } TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO { KUMANO MARU } FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA { YAWATA MARU } FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { BINGO MARU } TUESDAY, 23rd August.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { YAWATA MARU } WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { HAKATA MARU } WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

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Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA { IYO MARU } THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

# TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

# HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI, via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Foochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN-KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

# HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS. 2nd CLASS. 3rd CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

# THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, & CO.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI

TION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—

32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

# O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE.

DEPOT: 55 &amp; 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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# VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR LONDON, HULL AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE," Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above on or about 20th inst.



